REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,636.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding..... 2½ ,, ,,
on the Native Languages, double the above.

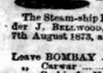
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		August 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Pondicherry	21
,, Carwar	9	,, Madras	23
,, Cochin for Narrakal ...	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppy	13	,, Vizagapatam	26
,, Tuticorin	15	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Negapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, toughing at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,031 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

July 1873.		August. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	30	Leave BUSREH	18
,, Kurrachee	Aug 3	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	20
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	14		Sept.
,, Mahamerah	12	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSHEH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam ships BURMAH, 1,031 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 893 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurmatur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 8	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun-Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th August 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food
To Trieste	£40	£19 0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to The Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd July 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine. Without Food.
Suez	36	24	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1872.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship "VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 306 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY & Co.

JOHN MOIR AND SON, ABERDEEN, AND 14, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON,

Would direct attention to their present stock of

SOUPS,	BACON,
FISH,	SAUSAGES,
JAMS,	OX TONGUES,
JELLIES,	PICKLES,
MARMALADE.	SAUCES, &c.

The BACON and SAUSAGES are now not only prepared by J. M. and Son, but the Pigs, being Bred and Fed by them, are of undoubted quality.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOMBAY, (1,827 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and poce lainware, &c., the property of Henry Clark, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COFFEE AND COIR YARN.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Grant Building Godown, Sonari Colaba, on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Torino.

About 200 Bags of Coffee.
One Lot of Coir Yarn.
Several Lots of Broken Casks.
One Lot of Gunnies.

Purchasers will have to pay the Custom Duty and other expenses (if any).

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of White, Green, Chocolate, Yellow, Red and Stone Colour Paint.

2 Cases Handsome Porcelain Table Ornaments.
7 Bales Water Twist, No. 20 and 30.
1 ,, Imperial Yarn, No. 30.
2 ,, Grey Jaconets.
5 ,, Grey Shirtings.

On account and at the risk of the first Purchaser Runchordass Valljee.

N M & Co.—277, 278, 280-86—8 Bales 400 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs. 45 inch.
32 Pieces Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs. 45 in.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

1 Case Colour, 50 boxes Table Candles, 3 cases Cutlery, 10 cases Eau-de-Cologne, a few pieces of Woollen Cloth, &c., &c.
50 Pairs Glove Lamps, 5 large second-hand Looking-glasses, a few dozen Moselles and Champagne and Turkish Caps.

SALES BY COMMISSION.

A few dozens of Cherry Brandy of superior quality, and best Brand Rs. 15 per Box of 2 dozen Pints.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.

CARRIAGES.

For Sale on Commission at the Rooms of the undersigned, No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel.

A nearly new light English-built miniature Brougham with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One Do. self-driving Phaeton.

New and Second hand light Palanquin Shigrams.

A few very handsome large marble figures with domes and brass mounted harnesses, &c.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF TURPENTINE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carse Bunder, in the Government Godown, by order of Thariabhoy Topun Esq., and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Meya Mahomed Sulliman.

550 Cases each 10 Bombay Gallons Turpentine.

25 Per Cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY on the Nowrojee Hill in the 1st Row.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Purshotum Muncharam and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Ramjee Al Patel.

All that piece of Fazendaree ground together with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the east side of Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 138, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or the cabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Bhanu Bhundaree, on the west by the Nowrojee Hill 1st Row, on the north by the public passage and on the south by the house of Ramjee Mahadew.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, consisting of Land and a magnificent four-storied House in the Elphinstone Circle, Fort, now in the occupation of Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, opposite the Sessions Building.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 16th day of August 1873, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, the valuable landed property hereinafter mentioned, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the deed of mortgage dated the 22nd day of October 1872. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or the commodious four-storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the western side of the Public Road, in the Elphinstone Circle, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the property of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia, on the south by the vacant ground of Dhanjee Nanabhoy Readymoney, on the east by the Public Road, and on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq., and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17 and admeasuring about 2.6 20-100 square yards and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

TAYLOR & CO., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, RAMPART ROW, (NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NATIONAL BANK) BOMBAY.

MR. A. McM. TAYLOR, for many years Branch Manager to the late Firm of Thomson and Co., begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he has OPENED an ESTABLISHMENT as above. He would likewise solicit the patronage of the Constituents of the late Firm, assuring them that all Orders entrusted to his care will receive his best attention.

TAYLOR & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining the P. and O. Co.'s Fort Office,) Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.
VICTORIA THEATRE HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY, 30th JULY, 1873.
FOR FAMILIES.
THE WELL-RENOWNED
BEHRAMGORE AND BANNOO HOSUNG,
AND A VERY, VERY
LAUGHABLE FARCE.

KEROSINE OIL and SPIRITS TURPENTINE in Cases for SALE, to arrive by Ship GASPER, from Boston.—Apply at the Ice House.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 14th August 1873, at 5-30 P.M.

W. WEBB,
29th July 1873. Honorary Secretary.

A MEETING of the BOMBAY GUN CLUB will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, at Colaba, and every subsequent WEDNESDAY, until further notice.

W. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of PRINTED FORMS, lo se and bound, required by the Company for a period of ONE YEAR from the 1st September 1873.

All particulars, together with a complete List of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

It deemed advisable, the work will be let in several Contracts. Sealed Tenders accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer, will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th August 1873.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose Tenders shall be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts to the extent of Ten per Cent. on the estimated amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. MICHAEL,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th July 1873.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a demand made by certain Shareholders present at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant that a Poll should be taken upon each of the following Resolutions passed by a show of hands at the said Meeting, viz. :—

1. "That the following Resolution, which was passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders of the Colaba Company, Limited, be confirmed—" Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be formed under the same name but with a more extended field of business it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.' "

2. "That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866."

3. "That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property."

4. "That the cost of the Mill to be erected on the Company's land be limited to the spare funds only now in the hands of the Company."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of August, between the hours of 1 and 5 P.M., when Shareholders are requested to attend and record their votes for or against the propositions.

NOTICE is further given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING will take place at 3 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th August, at the said Office, when the result of the POLL will be declared.—Dated this Twenty-ninth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 127 of 1873.

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, in the City and Island of Bombay.....Plaintiff.

vs.

CULLIANDASS NURROTUMDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Kilkadavi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executor of the late LUCKMIDASS HURRYBHOY.....Defendant

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 26th day of July, instant, (in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant as such Executor as aforesaid :—

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On FRIDAY, the 29th day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 1—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant as the Executor of the late Luckmidass Hurrybhoy, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, together with the buildings, warehouses, or godowns, and outhouses standing thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the east by a piece of ground belonging to Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the south by the property late in the possession of Mrs. Hough, deceased, and now in possession of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and on or towards the north by the property of the late Luckmidass Hurrybhoy.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

On the same day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Lot No. 2.—All the right, title, and interest of the defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Lower Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, in the Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, together with the buildings, warehouses, or godowns, and outhouses standing thereon, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the west by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday, on or towards the east by the late Luckmidass Hurrybhoy's property, on or towards the south by the property of Dharachund Bhagchund. Heerjeebhoy Ruttonjee, and Kessowjee Jadwjee. It was ordered that the said Defendant as such Executor as aforesaid should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 221 6-7-8 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 411-4-0 for costs, which said sums make together the sum of Rs. 9,337-11-8, and further interest upon the last mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant as such Executor as aforesaid in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 29th July 1873.
Messrs. LEATHES, CRAWFORD, & BOEVEY,
For Plaintiff.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a MECHANICAL ENGINEER, either afloat or ashore, willing to go up-country, and can produce good Testimonials. Address "W." Office of this Paper.

A GENTLEMAN can be comfortably ACCOMMODATED with an ENGLISH FAMILY in a well-situated BUNGALOW at Middle Colaba. Good Stabling. Apply to "Q." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER for the Sattara District. Salary Rs. 500, and Travelling Allowance Rs. 5 per diem when in the District. Applicants having a knowledge of Marathee would be preferred. Applications will be received by the Undersigned up to 1st September next.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Collector and President,
District Local Fund Committee, Sattara.

NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.
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NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,
"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"
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MICROSCOPES.
BINOCULAR by Crouch.
MONOCULAR, by R. and L. Beck, Collins, and Robbins.
Prices from Rs. 55 to Rs. 300.

TELESCOPES.

In leather sling cases, by Elliott and others. Prices Rs. 15, 17-8, 40, 72-8.

STEREOSCOPES	Rs. 26 0
NEW JEWEL KALEIDOSCOPE, in box, with stand	16 0
EBONY QUADRANT, divided on Ivory, by Troughton and Simms, with Telescopes, in case, Nett	90 0
Ditto plain construction; without telescopes, Nett	58 8
BOX SEXTANT, by Elliott, divided on Silver with Telescope, &c., in solid leather sling case	85 0
SUN DIALS, in pocket leather case, by Elliott, divided on Silver, with vernier, and compass, 2½ inch Rs. 50; 3 inch	60 0
Ditto brass, 2½ inch	45 0

INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

AKEODERMA.
(TRADE-MARK.)
A Liniment for the cure of Mange and all Skin Diseases on
HORSES,
DOGS, CAMELS, CATTLE, ELEPHANTS,
And pachydermatous animals generally.
No Stable, Kennel, or Menagerie should be without it
Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS
WITH
KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION.

CHESTS in various WOODS, LEATHER, and TIN; and adapted for DOMESTIC or OUT-DOOR PURPOSES; for FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, EXPLORERS, SPORTSMEN, or CAMP use.

Have been supplied to Residents and Travellers in all parts of India, and been found of the most vital utility.

These Chests have the entire sanction of the Medical Profession, who find them excellent auxiliaries, especially in Mofussil practice.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

Filled from Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
OF
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,
INDIA PALE ALE BOTTLERS.
WINE MERCHANTS
TO

H. M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
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H. R. H. PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.

1873.
REVISED PRICE LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of the following, and are sold in quantities of not less than One Doz. Quarts or Two Doz. Pints :—

CLARETS.

	Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.		Per Doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
MOUTON	32 0	17 0	MEDOC (Red Cap)	15 0	9 0
RAUZAN	25 0	13 8	MEDOC (White Cap)	15 0	8 0
PALMER	22 0	12 0	PETIT MEDOC	11 8	7 8
LAROSE	19 0	11 0	HAUT SAUTERNES	22 0	12 0
St. JULIEN	17 0	10 0	BARSAC	17 0	9 0

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN (Red)	32 0	17 0	MACON (Red)	21 0	...
NUITS (Red)	26 0	...	VOLNAY (Red)	21 0	11 8
CHABLIS (White)	26 0	14 0	CHABLIS (Light)	17 0	...

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS (Finest Dry)	86 0	...	GRAND VIN (Fleur De Sillery)	45 0	21 8
FINEST DRY SPARKLING	44 0	23 8	FINE SPARKLING	38 0	20 8
Do. HAMPER, containing 24 Half Pints, Rs. 37.	...	...	GOOD SPARKLING (Star)	31 0	17 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING MOSELLE	38 0	20 8	NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK	38 0	20 8
MUSCATEL SPARKLING MOSELLE	34 0	18 8	MUSCATEL SPARKLING HOCK	34 0	18 8
MOSELLE, STILL, BRAUNEBERGER	26 0	14 8			
HOCK, STILL, MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...	HOCK, STILL, JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
,, ,, FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...	,, ,, RUDESHEIMER	27 0	15 0
,, ,, HOCHHEIMER	24 0	13 8	,, ,, STEIN WEIN	27 0	...

SHERRIES.

AMONTILLADO, A 1 (Gold Seal)	36 0	...	AMONTILLADO (Black Seal)	34 0	...
AMOROSO	26 0	...	BLUE SEAL	24 0	...
GREEN and BROWN SEAL	23 0	...	YELLOW SEAL	20 0	...
PINK SEAL (Vino de Pasto)	20 0	...	WHITE SEAL	17 0	...
MARSALA, VIRGIN (Pale)	16 8	...	MADEIRA, EAST INDIA	36 0	...

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26 per Dozen Quarts.

PORTS.

A 1, OLD CRUSTED (Black Seal)	34 0	...	BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine mature	24 0	13 0
A QUALITY, GOLD CAP, an invalid's Wine	28 0	15 0	RED SEAL, a good quality Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

OGNAC, BLACK CAP, very old	45	42 38 & 33	RUM, JAMAICA	26 &	23 8
,, YELLOW CAP	28		GIN, LONDON OLD TOM		21 0
,, WHITE CAP	25		IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY	25 &	22 0
,, BLUE CAP	20		GENEVA		19 0

LIQUEURS.

ASSORTED, in one dozen Pint case only	...	26 0	CHERRY BRANDY	28 0	15 0
CURACOA, Orange and White	38 0	20 0	ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	38 0	20 0	KILL THE CROW (Bitter)	27 0	...

INDIA PALE ALE.

In Casks containing 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks containing 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 21 0 per Cask

GUINESS' STOUT.

In Casks of 3 dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 16 8 per Cask | In Casks of 6 dozen Pints ..... Rs. 22 8 per Cask

TERMS.

Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. Liberal Discount for CASH. Unexceptional Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders buying largely.

2, DE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 29TH JULY 1873.

In sterling exchange on London there is very little alteration in rates.

Government Securities remain at almost the same rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10¾d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10¾d.
Credit do. .....1s. 11 1/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 5/16d. to 1s. 10 3/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to 11/16d.
Do. demand 100 3/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand..... 99¼

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111¾
Four & half per cent. 106½
Four per cent. ... ...104½ to 105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 5½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-9-6
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Little enquiry by sail; rates by steamers are firm at our quotations. The steamer Did is taking cotton for Liverpool at £2-7-6 to £2-10-0.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.

Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 8s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bdls ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d.

H vre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nominal.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull for Spinning and Bank shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	805
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rs. Issue	280
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L., L. & China	275
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	121
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	10-7½	do.	Guzzie Stock	237
.....	£20	6-12½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	6-12½	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	198-2-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
350	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,640
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,180
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,000	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,660
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,290
900	1,000	a	40 p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,220
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	3,350
600	2,500	400	216p.s	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,325

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
200	2,000	1,100	150p.s	Albert Co. Hurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.s.	Bombay Press Co	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
900	1,250	all	60 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
350	9,000	all	250p.s	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.s	Franzji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.s	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.s	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,460	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	300	425 p.s	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	715
120	2,500	all	250 p.s	Prince of Wales Press....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400*	850	750	135 p.s	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,075
150	850	all	7 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
425*	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
500	500	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malbar Company Ld....	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'dg Co	55
2,000	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.s.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has become extremely dull, and prices in the absence of sales continue quite nominal. The dealers show no disposition to buy at current rates, and consequently the business doing from first hands is next to nothing. No sales have yesterday come to our notice.

COTTON.

The market closed very firm, with an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in prices. There is still very little disposition on the part of sellers to sell at our quotations, and a further advance is in consequence generally anticipated. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 195 to 197
Akote ..... at ,, 199 to 202
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 205 to 215
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 216 to 218
Dholleral and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 192 to 195
Sawgineed ..... at ,, 198 to 200
Compta and Vingorla ..... at ,, 181 to 183

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

400 candies Veerumgaum W. S. .....at Rs. 178 to 180
50 ,, ,, ...at ,, 185
75 ,, Verawul .....at ,, 170
25 ,, Bhownugger .....at ,, 194
[redacted] .....at ,, 184
[redacted] .....at ,, 194½
[redacted] .....at ,, 196

[redacted] The following sale has

[redacted] .....at 197/8 as. per lb.

[redacted] o sales.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

July.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloud by 10.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9h A.M.	Wind. General Direction.		Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4 feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O			Mls	In.
21	29·955	80·8	77·5	76·3	0·867	7·4	83·8	76·0	WSW, WSW, WSW,	W, W, W,	508	0·23
22	·966	81·1	78·0	76·9	·872	7·0	84·7	78·0	WSW, WSW.	W, W,	541	0·15
23	·929	79·5	76·7	75·6	·882	7·4	81·2	77·6	WSW, WSW,	W,	566	0·32
24	·923	79·4	77·3	76·6	·910	7·8	81·6	76·8	WSW, WSW.	W,	585	0·74
25	·870	80·3	77·6	76·4	·887	7·8	82·6	77·6	WSW, WSW, WSW.	W, W,	584	0·12
26	·705	79·7	77·2	76·3	·894	8·0	82·8	75·5	WSW, WSW, WSW.	W, W,	530	0·38
27	·661	80·7	77·2	75·9	·857	7·8	83·5	78·0	WSW, WSW,	SW, SW.	534	0·18

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 2·12
Registered between 1st January and 20th July..... 34·44
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Januaryand 27th July ... 36·56

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Villa Franca	Peterson	Moulmein.

The steamer Bombay, to China, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—29TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 85 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co ; 250 cwts gall, Tocursee Jairam ; 150 bales cotton, Toolseydass Gordhundass.

Sir Charles Napier, 46 bales cotton, Bharmal Samjee ; 33 bales cotton, Samjee Muljee ; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co. ; 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co. ; 62 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee.

Arabia s, 13 bales hides, Chandabhoy Hayatbhoy.

Dido s, 131 bales cotton, Rampurtap Laya ; 101 bales cotton, Munoro Hurruckchund ; 70 bales cotton, Bhirow Bhagajee ; 75 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 150 bales cotton and 129 bags coffee, A. C. Gumpert.

FOR VENICE.

Dido, s, 6 bales cinnamon A. C. Gumpert.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dido, s, 18 bales tobacco, W. Nicol.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay, s, 30 bales twist, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Patell.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 29.

Hay, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, to rejoin, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

By Maj.-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.
Poona, 28th July 1873.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Surgeon General B T, Lance Corporal James Clarke and Private G Bowshee, of H M's 68th L I, have permission to proceed to the Colaba Sanitarium for change of air.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, July 26.)

Col J A Wright, Cantonment Mag, Morar, reported his return from privilege leave granted to him in Notification No. 584G., dated 6th March last, and his having resumed charge of his duties from Lt N C Martelli, on the forenoon of the 7th July 1873.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The following promotions are made, with effect from 1st instant :—

Messrs O V Norris, J Bond, and C D Potter, Asst Surveyors of the 3rd grade, to be Asst Surveyors of the 2nd grade.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr William Henry Penrose, Asst Surveyor, from 4th to 3rd grade, with effect from the 4th June 1873.

Lt Alexander James Corse-Scott, Ben S C, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 1st Division, Bhawulpoor, is allowed sixteen days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 20th June 1873.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R F Dallas, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 11th July 1873, of the one year's furlough granted to him in P W Dept Notification No 234, dated 31st March 1873.

Mr R C Laughlin, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th July 1873.

Mr C F VanIngen, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th June 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

With reference to Inspr Genl, Mily Works, Notification No 52, dated 24th June 1873, Lt A Hildebrand, R E., Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 7th Circle, Military Works Branch.

Mr G Adams, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred from 1st Circle, Military Works, to Special Branch, Military Works.

Lt F C Day, R E., Asst Engr, Meerut Division, returned, on the 2nd inst, from the privilege leave granted in Inspector General's Notification No. 56 of 2nd July.

Mr W H Parker, Ex Engr, 1st grade, who was granted privilege leave of absence as per this Office Notification No. 5 of 21st May 1873, resumed charge of the Mooltan Division on the 2nd instant.

Lt Nicholson, R E., Asst Engr, reported his arrival in the Peshawur Division on the 16th July 1873 before noon.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr W Handy is appointed a temporary Supervisor, 2nd grade (on probation), and is posted to the Upper Sind District.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Mookerjee, appointed a temporary Acct, 4th grade, and posted to this line by Government of India, P W Dept, Notification No 457 of 9th inst, joined his appointment at Mooltan on the forenoon of that date, and is attached to the Central Office of Accounts.

Mr Ellis Williams is appointed a temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 15th inst, and is posted to the Shoojabad Division, Mooltan District.

Mr R Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Lower Sind District to the Mooltan District.

Mr R Gompertz, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is granted three months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE

The undermentioned estate having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned :—

John Thomas Hatchell Halliday, of the Bengal Civil Service, and Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares, died at Benares on the 27th April 1873.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

A new Money Order Office has been opened for business at Erode District of Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows;—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ... Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	8 8	8 0
	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

		5½ P.M.			7 P.M.
Friday	Aug.	1	Monday	Oct.	20
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	27
,,	,,	15	,,	Nov.	3
,,	,,	22	,,	,,	10
,,	,,	29	,,	,,	17
,,	Sept.	5	,,	,,	24
,,	,,	12	,,	Dec.	1
,,	,,	19	,,	,,	8
		7 P.M.			
Monday	Sept.	29	,,	,,	15
,,	Oct.	6	,,	,,	22
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Sept. 20	,,	Dec. 13
,,	Oct. 18		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		Supplemental dates.		
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday	Aug.	8
,,	,, 29	,,	Sept.	5

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.*	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banglay parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RYALL—PARKHILL—July 12th, at St. Mary's, Poona, by the Reverend G. A. F. Watson, F. W. Ryall, G. T. Survey, to Mrs. Winifred Victoria Parkhill, daughter of J. Rendell, Esq., of Poona.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BASTON—July 23d, at Sherwood, Nynee Tal, the wife of Mr. Edward Baston, of a daughter.

NUTHALL—July 24th, at Hazarechagh, the wife of Lieutenant W. Nuthall, H. M.'s 53rd Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

CONSTANT—July 21st, at Murree, Kathleen Alice, only daughter of F. G. Constant, Esq., M. D., 12th Bengal Cavalry, aged 13 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," *and the* "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873.

From the continuation of the evidence of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, which we published on Saturday, it will be seen that the report that he had abated something in his fierce denunciations against the Indian administration must have originated in a misapprehension. "A "mixture of a lie doth ever add pleasure" wrote one who aspired to compass all knowledge, but it would have taxed even Bacon's penetration to detect the modicum of delight which attends upon Mr. Nowrozjee's travesty of facts. Illustrations were piled upon illustrations until even the patience of the Chairman was worn out, and he to say "Don't you think you have given "instances enough?" Statistics, and circumstances, have been so jumbled and twisted as to present all the one-sidedness of an advocate's special pleading, instead of the moderate statement of a Judge who wishes his hearers to hold by the plain facts of the case. We are more assured than ever that no other good can possibly be got out of Mr. Nowrozjee's outpourings, than a warning to the native gentlemen who may follow him, to bethink themselves, before they leave these shores, if they are really in a position to expound the true policy of any given circumstance connected with the administration, or even to give a statement of the exact results and effect of that policy. It must not be forgotten that the extreme reticence of the Government, in taking the public into its confidence, has made it a most difficult matter for those not immediately concerned in the administration to arrive at a correct knowledge of what has been done, and the concrete effect thereof. And, until all the evidence is before the public, there must be some reservation in the minds of thinking men, as to the soundness, and validity, of the so-called grievances of men of Mr. Nowrozjee's stamp. A marked example of the consequence of being imperfectly acquainted with facts occurred when Mr. Nowrozjee condemned the separate existence in this city of a fund known as the "Esplanade Fee Fund," which appears to be kept up for the sole purpose of the general care and improvement of the Esplanade. He complained that Government paid no heed to a representation to allow this fund to be absorbed by the Municipality ; but, when asked by the Chairman whether the refusal of Government had anything to do with military reasons, he replied "I don't know. The officers' quarters "are on the Esplanade." But Mr. Nowrozjee might have known that the Esplanade is not within municipal control, and that there are sound reasons why, for the present, Government should retain this portion of the city in its own management, and take upon itself the duty of attending to its conservancy and improvement. At any rate, whatever may be the propriety of the abstract question whether a small municipality should be allowed to exist within the limits of a larger one, it was unreasonable to complain that Government declined to amalgamate the funds previous to a settlement of the more important matter of transference of soil. That the Municipal Corporation itself did not regard the point as one of any consequence, may be inferred from the extremely feeble attempt which was made to influence the Government, but Mr. Nowrozjee's cue is to magnify everything, and anything, that can be made to look like a defect in an administration generally obnoxious to him.

The preceding observations relate to matters local ; but Mr. Nowrozjee, staggered by his inability to meet Mr. Denison's suggested defence of the action of the Bombay Government, as regards the Esplanade Fee Fund, deployed his next attack with something of the skill of a campaigner in verbal warfare. He involved the Government of India in an accusation that the native element is not sufficiently employed in the several grades of the public service throughout India, and under cover of this attack, made an onslaught on the much abused Public Works Department, which, in his opinion, "required a radical change "in its constitution." We have not been able to make out what it is that Mr. Nowrozjee precisely complains of ; whether he wants a more extended employment of natives, or an equalization of pay, as between Europeans and native subordinates ; or both. We are however positively assured, by competent persons, that there is no difference whatever between the emoluments, and privileges as regards leave, &c., granted to the two races employed by the State, and in all our criticisms on the recent Civil Furlough Rules, we regarded this artificial levelling of two peoples whom nature and circumstances have placed apart, as a blot upon those rules. The Civil Service, both in its Covenanted and Uncovenanted, divisions, is open to the natives, with nothing to bar their entrance into it but incapacity. Once in the service the emoluments are regulated by class and grade, and not by nationality, and a native District Judge, or a Deputy Collector, or an Executive Engineer, draws the same pay, in his grade, that his European contemporary does. We believe that Mr. Nowrozjee has not a leg to stand on in this matter, and cannot help thinking that he blundered into a general complaint by an inductive process based on a few individual cases of supercession. For after all, his illustrations (necessarily limited to Bombay, though his arguments embrace the whole of India) amount to some few natives not having been promoted, who had qualified for promotion, in the Public Works Department of this Presidency. We think that it is a disclosure of positive weakness in Mr. Nowrozjee's complaint that he should have selected the most practical department of the State as the arena of this particular grievance. In no other branch of the service which the natives affect, is there so much need of vigorous physical capacity, and practical common sense, as in that in which vast sums of public money are spent in works of construction ; and in nothing perhaps are the generality of natives more deficient than in these qualifications. We do not wish to be misunderstood as ignoring the few examples of individual hardiness and ability evidenced, but these would not relieve the charge of national inability (which at the same time is no reproach) to compete with the European in the essentials of practical engineering. The remarks of Colonel George Chesney in corroboration of this view, may be displeasing to Mr. Nowrozjee, as they would doubtless be indignantly repudiated by the successful licentiates in civil engineering of the several Universities in India, but for all that, they find a suggestive commentary in the fact that contractors who have to risk capital never employ these diplomaed theorists in any position requiring judgment and promptitude of decision. Now, we have not acquired a reputation as the apologists of the department of Public Works, but we would unhesitatingly condole with it did we find that its higher grades were seriously threatened with the invasion of a stream of native licentiates, who would speedily quadruple its failures, and cover it with confusion. Mr. Nowrozjee is old enough to exercise calmer judgment, than to seek to hamper a practical department of the State, which spends enormous sums of public moneys in actual construction, and to fasten on it a lot of native lads who offer no physical and mental promise of suiting its practical necessities at any time. But perhaps we will be told by him, or his supporters, that he meant Parsee Engineers of the type of his Abyssinian hero, and not the more theoretically culturable Hindoo. That may make a little difference ; but it will not shake our opinion that if the people of India wish to get the most they should entrust the direction of their business, in the various departments, to the British, and not seek to dilute its power with feebler associates.

That *bête noire* of the Bombay Press—the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island—came in for nearly as much damage from Mr. Nowrozjee, in a metaphorical sense, as it sustained from the Frenchman that a short time since knocked its bollards to pieces in a practical manner. This is one of the instances in which the Government gives cause to such men as Mr. Nowrozjee to concoct a garbled story, by its persistently keeping the true story from the public. The huge structure stands as a monument of a great mistake, and the secret of its origin is like the mystery of the Sphinx. Every attempt to read it is repelled by the impassivity of the Government, which is not in sympathy with the pardonable curiosity of the rate-payers. If there is any force in Mr. Nowrozjee's assertion that the Lift was undertaken without any requisition from the local authorities, we hope that the Secretary of State may be asked to give the reasons which led to so unexampled a piece of generosity towards this city. We often feel fractious at the Government ignoring the just expectations of the intelligent public (whom the press represent) to be received into its confidence ; but our grievance will be a trifle to that of the Government itself, if it turns out after all to be true that the Home Government treated the local administration like a mere agency, and ordered the construction of the Lift, debiting the cost to that agency as if it consisted of a number of irresponsible clerks.

Spiteful people may call this an act of retribution, but trifling apart, if the surmise about the peremptory construction of the Lift be a true one, then the sooner the plenary power of the Secretary of State is curtailed so as to admit of its being influenced by the collective wisdom and experience of the local Governments, in matters affecting the Indian tax-payers, the better it will be for the welfare of the Empire at large.

It was not to be expected that the criticism of the European press in India on the extraordinary character of Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee's evidence, and the specific disclaimer put in by Mr Ashburner, should fail to arouse some local supporter of the Quixotic witness before the Finance Committee. And so we have had the gratification of a virtuously indignant epistle to our contemporary, from the Honorary Secretary of the Poona "Sarvajanik Sabha" (whatever that may be) which makes a great show of vindicating the absent Nowrozjee. The letter is in one respect amusing where the mental portrait is drawn of Mr. Nowrozjee appealing in vain to hard-hearted Secretaries to Government for assistance in getting up information against the British Government, and with a credulity which would honour an infant, hoping to receive substantial aid from those loyal functionaries ! We are glad to accept the candid admission of the Honorary Secretary of the Sabha, that Mr. Nowrozjee, while on his travels in search of sedition, "was "not in a position to procure the best information "on all the subjects covered by his evidence." We entirely think so ourselves, and our complaint is that knowing he had only imperfect information, Mr. Nowrozjee should yet have tried to make the Committee believe he was positively sure of every point. Anybody who takes the pains to follow the sinuosities of the evidence will notice how hard Mr. Nowrozjee tried to impress the Committee *prima facie* with this assurance. Notice for instance how he strove to make the Committee believe, at first, that the whole of the magnificent structures that grace our South Esplanade were designed, and constructed by natives, while in point of fact the three or four native subordinates who have been engaged on them acted entirely under the direction of European officers, and did no more than their duty in carrying out orders. The Honorary Secretary of the Sabha, however, is unable to look at the evidence in this light, and we admit that it is no wonder "he is not able to "work the miracle of rising superior to the "necessities of his position." One of the obligations of that necessity is perhaps extreme radicalism to be brought about at any cost of character for judgment and fairness, otherwise the public would not have been edified by the Honorary Secretary's rejoinder to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

The reply of Sir Philip Wodeh

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

UMBALLA, 26TH JULY.

THE unfortunate punkawallah, who was found with his throat cut, died a few hours after being taken to the hospital. The old, old story. A year ago he married a young and rather pretty wife, and lived with her up to the present time, when she was seduced by a budmash with whom she decamped, and the disconsolate husband put an end to his existence. The instrument which he used was a common table-knife.

Two women, the wives of dhobies, and a *sais*, were yesterday bitten by a snake, and died in a few hours.

The policeman, referred to in one of my former letters who ran amuck in the bazaar, has received a warrant for the Andaman Islands, where he is to be boarded at the expense of Government for the remainder of his life.

A sickness, termed the "Loodianah disease," has broken out among the horses in this station: it has already thinned the stables considerably.

COCHIN, 19TH JULY.

THERE is a matter, intensely affecting the Native States, inasmuch as it has placed the executive Government of the Cochin State and the Law Courts in direct antagonism. A sum of over half a lakh disappeared a short time ago from the public treasury, and how this defalcation occurred has been a vexed question. The Dewan, acting as chief magistrate, committed for trial before the criminal court several persons against whom there was a *prima facie* case, and the guilt being clearly established, penal sentences were passed against the accused by the lower courts. The complication of the matter is, that the highest appellate authority in the Cochin State, whilst confirming to a limited extent the punishment awarded by the lower tribunal, declared that the civil liability of the defaulters did not extend beyond Rs.18,000. The question of civil liability did not appear to the Cochin administration, nor does it appear to me to be a point for adjudication at a criminal trial, and the prejudgment by the appellate judges of a civil matter, which did not form an essential particle of the question which came before them to be determined criminally, has raised much contention, as I have said before, between the executive and the judicial branches of the service. This antagonism has been intensified by a civil suit now brought forward, in the District Court of Cochin, by Naga Naikon, one of the accomplices in the Treasury defalcation, for a refund to him of the proceeds of his confiscated property over and above the Rs. 18,000 to which the appeal court had limited the civil liability of the prisoners. The property of the defaulters, so far as it was sufficient to satisfy the whole amount of the default, viz., Rs. 53 000, was assumed by His Highness the Maharajah's Government, and upon what ground His Highness's paramount right to do this can be contested, I am not aware. According to my view it would be a thorough bar to the action, if it were contended that the confiscation was an act of State, and that the law courts are not competent to entertain the suits. How this difficulty may terminate I cannot at present pretend to form any conjecture, but you will hear further from me as to the course of affairs.

Perjury is very rife in Cochin. In two or three cases Mr. G. H. Gunter, the criminal judge here, sentenced offenders for this offence to rigorous imprisonment, but I am sorry to say that the higher court has shown an unfortunate promptitude to nullify the judgments of the lower courts.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA is revelling in fog and rain just now. The roads consists of a series of muddy tanks, and woe betide the wretch who attempts to venture out without goloshes. The usual visitations of diarrhœa and cholera have, however, kept their distance as yet, if we except a few solitary instances in the bazaar.

Last Thursday morning a double marriage was celebrated at Christ's Church. Two sisters, the daughters of a clergyman well known in Simla for many years, fell sacrifices on the hymeneal altar on the same day. Though the morning was cold, damp, foggy, and drizzly, and as unlike the poetical notion of what a wedding day should be as possible, there was yet a goodly assemblage at the church, and a still better one at the house.

The next "Simla Assembly" is to take place on the 25th. There are strong reasons to suspect that there will be a breach of the peace before we have done with them. Already there have been two cases of gentlemen being obliged to make public apologies for real or fancied insults. This comes of bringing two classes of the community into contact. For, as they are both accustomed to sneer at each other when there is no chance of their meeting, when such a chance *does* occur, the sneers are speedily converted into growls, the growls into snarls, and the probability is that the whole thing will end in a general skirmish.

BOMBAY.

THE coasting steamer Pearl will be hauled into dock to-day.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT BROACH.—Mr. Birdwood, Acting District Judge of Surat, has gone to Broach to hold the Criminal Sessions there.

A PAIR of young lionesses passed through Poona on Saturday on their way to the Holkar's menagerie at Indore. They were brought from Madras.

DEATH FROM HEART DISEASE.—An inquest was held yesterday at Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan Street on the body of one Dewoo Hurry. The jury found that deceased had died from heart disease.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday a Mahomedan named Munjee Noor Mahomed was convicted of stealing a purse containing nine annas, belonging to one Dawoodbux, and sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Bhimjee Rowjee, a piece-goods merchant, yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate and obtained a warrant against one Dhunjee Shamjee, charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 816-14-6.

STRIPES.—A man named Bhandoo Succaram, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive eight stripes, on a charge of stealing from the person of a child two gold wristlets and one silver anklet, the property of one Wittoba Succaram.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court a Goanese named Antone Fernandez, a noted thief, was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering at Mazagon without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—At the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, one Cristna Swamy, a vagrant, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—John Kinchella, an East Indian, was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with committing an injury accompanied with force against the property of Mrs. Jane Mackintosh. Defendant was fined Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 15 to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

A DISPENSARY AT DHARWAR.—A native paper thanks Dr. Mackenzie, Civil Surgeon of Dharwar, for opening a medical dispensary as a branch of the civil hospital there, in the midst of the town of Dharwar, and for thus affording great convenience to such sick people of it as are unable to visit daily the hospital, which is about a mile and a half from the town.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT THEFT.—On Sunday night an attempt was made to commit theft in the shop of a Borah named Sulliman Walljee, situated in second Coomarwada Street. Some of the tiles of the roof had been removed and the rafters cut, by which means the shop was entered, and an attempt made to open an iron safe, which contained Rs. 1,000, but the thief was not successful in his exploit.

THE MAMLUTDAR OF THE SASWAD TALOOKA.—The people of Saswad talooka have forwarded a petition to Government, praying for the removal of the Mamlutdar of that place. A correspondent of a native paper observes that the Mamlutdar is a strict and independent man, and has, by his straightforward conduct, disconcerted the chicanery of designing persons, who hitherto preyed upon their credulous brethren.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Thomas Williams, Henry Rodgers, and Thomas Lamp, seamen of the ship Tivoli, were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with absenting themselves from the ship without leave, and refusing to go on board when ordered to do so. One of the prisoners, who expressed his willingness to return to his duty, was ordered to be sent on board, while the others were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two weeks each.

THE INDIAN FINANCE COMMITTEE.—A native paper, writing about Mr. G. M. Ranade, Subordinate Judge of Poona, who has been selected by Government to proceed to England to give evidence before the Indian Finance Committee, states—"He (Mr. Ranade) is altogether a well-informed man, and has deserved well of our people. We are glad that he has resolved upon proceeding to England, as he is no doubt capable of giving valuable information to the Committee for which the public will be his debtors."

PASSING COMPULSORY.—The G. I. P. Railway authorities, following suit with the Government, are enforcing the rule that Europeans in their employ henceforth cannot be deemed eligible for promotion unless they possess a knowledge of one or other of the native languages.—*Poona Observer.*

AN AFRICAN ELEPHANT.—A young elephant was brought by Sir Bartle Frere from Zanzibar as a present to Sir Philip Wodehouse. The ears of this animal are extraordinarily large, being fully twice the size of those of an ordinary elephant, and his back is so shaped as to afford a most comfortable seat without the addition of a howdah, etc. This elephant is six years old, and his general contour is small in comparison with other elephants, his ears being proportionately larger. He is now at Gunnesh Khind.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BAGHDAD, 819 tons, Captain J. Bellwood, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. J. E. Yates, Captain and Mrs. Parker, Mr. T. H. Gilbert, and nineteen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—1 case tea, 64 bags long pepper, 2 cases piece-goods, 136 bags sugar, 1 case sundries, 340 bags rice, 15 cases oil, and 12 cases telegraph stores. From Vizagapatam—44 bags pepper roots. From Madras—24 bales twist, 5 cases merchandise, 6 cases furniture and 25 kegs powder. From Colombo—60 bags merchandise and 1 cask wine. From Tuticorin—1 case cutlery. From Alleppey—157 packages merchandise, 7 packages cardamoms, 51 packages pepper, 4 packages croton seed, 649 bundles coir yarn and 470 rolls coir. From Narrakol—375 packages coffee, 9 bales hides, 18 packages cardamoms, and 14 packages sharkfins. From Calicut—1 case cheroots, 23 bags chillies, 291 bags cocoanuts, 21 bags ginger, 2,181 packages jaggery, 12 bales twist, 1 bundle specie, 2 cases wax, 8 robbins copra and 20 bags pepper. From Tellichery—1 case wax and 2 bags coffee. From Cannanore—166 bags pepper. From Carwar—106 bales cotton, 2 bundles cardamoms and 2 cases books.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	July—August.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
3 18 m	2 10	Wednesday ... 30	8 31 m	3 8
3 22 a	4 3		9 14 a	3 8
0 22 a	2 3	Thursday 31	9 10 m	2 7
.....	3 8		9 55 a	3 8
4 10 m	2 4	Friday 1	9 57 m	3 8
4 1 a	2 10		10 64 a	3 9
5 15 m	2 6	Saturday 2	9 52 m	1 0
4 44 a	2 1		11 44 a	4 0
6 36 m	2 10	Sunday 3	.....	.....
5 41 a	1 8		0 8 a	0 8
7 57 m	3 5	Monday..... 4	0 44 m	4 8
7 0 a	1 8		1 38 a	0 3
9 2m	4 4	Tuesday..... 5	1 51 m	5 5
8 16 a	2 2		2 56 a	0 9

Moon—First Quarter, 1st, 7h. 19m. P.M.

RELIGIOUS DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO HINDOO SECTS.

UNDER this heading in our paper of the 13th May last we published an order, dated 30th April 1873, recorded by Mr. H. R. Cook, First-class Magistrate of Neriad, in the Kaira Zillah, directing that one Kelashanund Purshotumanund should be bound over in the sum of rupees ten thousand, and to leave Neriad within a week, he having been found guilty of fomenting religious quarrels, and otherwise having proved himself obnoxious in that neighbourhood. As this matter is still agitated in Guzerat, and as it has created some excitement in Bombay amongst certain sects of the Hindoo community, we have taken some pains to collect materials to describe what gave rise to the present agitation in religious quarters. There is a religious sect, known by the name of Sankracharya, whose head-quarters are at Wurtal, in the Kaira Collectorate, the present priest being a man of pure moral character, high religious principles, and unbending rectitude. His character was noticed some months ago when he paid a pastoral visit to his disciples in Bombay. Hearing of the befitting reception accorded to this high priest, a rival pretender, whom Mr. Cook characterised as "an ignorant and arrogant meddler in other people's affairs," also came down to Bombay from Guzerat, and found a few followers here. But his preachings were denounced here as heresy by the learned amongst the Hindoos, and finding Bombay too hot for him, he returned to the place from whence he came. Having been abundantly gifted by nature with a restless spirit, Kelashanund commenced a crusade against one of the most well-behaved Sankracharya, and challenged him to appoint a day for the purpose of discussing certain religious doctrines. Before we come to this point, however, it is necessary to mention that while at Baroda, Kelashanund wrote an inflammatory letter to the Mamlutdar of Kapperwunj, asking him to ascertain as to who had nominated one Anuntanund, a Brahmacharya, to act as a Sankracharya and to occupy such a high position. From the inquiries that the Mamlutdar instituted—though it was no part of his duty to do anything of the sort—it turned out that Kelashanund had been in the service of the said Anuntanund, and had agreed in writing to do certain low official work connected with his temple and its belongings; and that Anuntanund had received his appointment from the head of the sect, Nityanund, and adduced documentary evidence to show that he was a true Sankracharya. During the course of the inquiries it was further proved that during the incumbency of Kelashanund certain articles of household furniture and other sacred religious emblems disappeared from the temple in his charge at Baroda, which up to the present time have not been traced. A complaint was thereupon lodged against him in the Durbar at Baroda, but he left its jurisdiction and proceeded to Rajpeepla, from this place also he levanted, and was not heard of until lately. Advertisements were published in most of the Guzerat newspapers, charging him with sacrilege; but he never condescended to contradict them. Even so late as July 1872, Anuntanund caused an advertisement to be published, warning people from following the fallacious doctrines inculcated by such pretenders as Kelashanund and Amipurvut; but these charges remain unanswered to the present day. Now to return to the challenge. We said he (Kelashanund) wrote a letter to an eminent Shankracharya, asking him to discuss certain religious rites and emblems. We may mention one of these. It is well known that certain Brahmins wear across the body a thread called *janoee*, and a thread round the neck called *kanthi*. Kelashanund would maintain that true Sankracharyas ought not to wear both, and if they did, he would break the *janoee* off the person of those who wore them; and accordingly destroyed several such threads. Whereas it was argued on the other side that there was no harm in wearing them both. Kelashanund threatened, moreover, that he would raise a "rebellion"—for that is the word used by him in his fulminating letter, though we suppose he means a religious rebellion—against the said Sankrachārya—regardless of the consequences that would follow. He added that, if no day were appointed, he would go from the Surat Zillah (where he was) to Kaira or Neriad, and entail heavy expenses on the opposite side, as he intended to collect learned Pundits from all parts of India! He concluded his thunderer by declaring that, if his rival failed to answer his letter, he would invoke all the deities to shower imprecations on the head of his antagonist. It was this letter that threatened to break the peace of Guzerat, and the Magistrate did well in binding him over in the heavy sum of ten thousand rupees, and in ordering him to leave Neriad, and not to enter the sacred precincts of the Vurtal temple without the permission of its guardians.

ORIENTAL COURTESY.—On the occasion of the expected visit of the Shah of Persia to Paris the *Patrie* thinks the statement of certain facts, the thoroughauthenticity of which it says it can guarantee, cannot fail to attract to him the sympathies of the French nation. During the course of the war with Germany the Shah had the *Journal des Débats* read to him every day by Dr. Tholozan, his private medical adviser, and a "médecin-major" of the French army. When the record of French disasters followed fast and thick, the Shah, aware how painful it must be to a Frenchman to read to a foreigner the narrative of these interminable reverses, caused it to be intimated to Dr. Tholozan that he dispensed him in future from a task so grievous to his national sentiments. Another fact testifies not less eloquently (the *Patrie* says) to the sympathies of the Shah for France. In that same fatal year of 1870, he having learnt that one of the officers of his Court had, in the presence of Dr. Tholozan, made certain ironical allusions hurtful to the *amour propre* of the Frenchman, ordered that the officer should quit Teheran within 24 hours.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE GREAT REMEDIES for Consumption, Wasting, and Indigestion, are Savory & Moore's Pancreatic Emulsion and Pancreatine. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolong d in a remarkable manner, appetite, strength, and weight increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. Savory & Moore (Chemist to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, &c.), 143, New Bond street, London, and all Chemists. NOTE.—Name and trade mark on each bottle.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING LAND NEAR THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND OTHERS V. COORJEE PRAGJEE AND OTHERS.

ON Monday and yesterday, the Advocate-General, with Mr. Marriott and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, on behalf of the defendants, appeared before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court to show cause against a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship on the 30th April last on the application of the plaintiffs in the above suit. The rule required the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained by the injunction of the Court by themselves, their servants, or workmen, from passing over or trespassing upon plot No. 1 mentioned in the plaint; why they should not, by a like injunction, be restrained, until the hearing of this suit, from cutting down trees, removing fences, digging up or removing soil or subsoil, blasting rocks, erecting buildings, and committing any acts of waste in or upon the plots Nos. 2 and 3, and from passing over or trespassing on plot No. 1; and why a receiver should not be appointed to take possession of and hold the plots Nos. 2 and 3 until the hearing of this suit, and to take and hold the rents, issues, and profits thereof.

Mr. Anstey and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the plaintiffs, appeared in support of the rule.

The chief facts of the case appear from the plaint, which is in substance as follows. The plaintiffs seek to recover possession of a piece of land situated at Malabar Hill, near the compound wall of the Towers of Silence. The plaintiffs, as trustees of the property of the Parsee Punchayet, are absolutely entitled to the whole of the land, but hold the three distinct plots in which the land is divided for different titles. After describing the titles as to the three plots, the plaint states as to plot No. 1, that the plaintiffs were from the 25th July 1840 down to the 27th March last in possession of it and in the enjoyment of the rents and profits thereof. Of plot No. 2 the plaintiffs entered into possession in 1839, and were in possession from that year down to the 27th March last, and enjoyed the rents and profits thereof. Of plot No. 3 plaintiffs had been in possession from 18th March 1845 down to the 27th March last, and enjoyed the rents and profits thereof. On the last mentioned date, the defendants, accompanied by their servants and workmen, took possession of plots Nos. 2 and 3, and have since retained it, and since that date their servants and workmen have been continually passing and repassing over plot No. 1, and have treated it as the land of the defendants. They have erected a masonry building and some huts on plots Nos. 2 and 3, have pulled down the stone fences and walls that stood there, have cut down some of the trees, and have taken mangoes and other fruits from the trees, have dug up and removed the soil and subsoil, have blasted the rocks therein, and have committed other acts of waste: and would, it was feared, destroy the plots and render them useless for the purposes for which they have hitherto been used by the Parsee Punchayet. Plaintiffs were informed and believed that defendants were about to erect bungalows, houses, and other buildings upon plots Nos. 2 and 3. Defendants have already caused damage to the extent of Rs. 2,000, and would cause damage to a greater extent. They have likewise prevented plaintiffs and their tenants from drawing toddy from the trees upon plots Nos. 2 and 3, and from enjoying the profits thereof. At the time when defendants entered upon the three plots, one Manockjee Dorabjee was in actual possession as a tenant of the Parsee Punchayet.

The Advocate-General, in showing cause against the rule, said the three pieces of ground referred to in the plaint were described in a plan which he held in his hands as lying in the immediate neighbourhood of the Towers of Silence. His Lordship would see that to the north of the land, described as the land of Coovercbace, which now belongs to Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, there is a passage which, his Lordship would recollect, is the passage between Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's bungalow and the bungalow occupied before the monsoon by the Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Opposite Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's?

The Advocate-General said it was the same. Then there was another road leading to Tarwady in the immediate neighbourhood of the Hon. Mr. Gibbs's bungalow.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The western ground near Sir Cowasjee Jehangir's bungalow must be much lower than the other.

The Advocate-General said it was.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Does the injunction relate to plots Nos. 1 and 3, or plot No. 2 as well?

The Advocate-General said it related to all three. Plot No. 1 was said to have come to the Parsee Punchayet through Bomanjee Hormusjee; and the prayer of the plaint with regard to it was that the defendants might be restrained from trespassing over it. Plot No 2 came to the Parsee Punchayet from Jehangir Nusserwanjee, and plot No. 3 from Dosabhoy Cooverjee. The learned counsel referred to the plaint and said the suit was brought by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others, at present trustees of the funds of the Parsee Punchayet, against Coorjee Pragjee, Jacob Jumal, Mistree Mahomed Hajee, and Josey Dyaram Canjee. His clients claimed plots Nos. 2 and 3 by an adverse title to that of the Parsee Punchayet.

Mr. Justice Bayley—And you only claim right of way over plot No. 1?

The Advocate-General said that was so. The plaint, after describing the land as containing 61,510 square yards, and after describing the boundaries, stated that two of the plots formed a portion of a tract of land formerly known by the name of Amboocha Bat. Plot No. 2 was formerly part of Amboocha Bat and was described as land belonging to Jehangir Nusserwanjee and Manockjee Nowrojee. After the death of the latter, Jehangir Nusserwanjee verbally granted plot No. 2 to the Parsee Punchayet for charitable purposes. The learned counsel drew the Court's attention to the fact that plot No. 2 was granted verbally; and there was no conveyance of it executed until after the institution of the suit. Although Jehangir Nusserwanjee made a will, he made no mention in it of the said grant, and it was not confirmed. It would thus appear that the Parsee Punchayet had not the legal estate of plot No. 2 until after the institution of this suit.

Mr. Justice Bayley—The Pasees are bound by our laws; and I think the Parsee Punchayet had no legal title to plot No. 2 at the time of the institution of the suit.

The Advocate-General said it was a month after the rule *nisi* was granted that the Parsee Punchayet got a conveyance of plot No. 2. As to plot No. 3, they alleged they had been in possession from 18th March 1845, when it was conveyed to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Nowrojee Jamsetjee, Framjee Cooverjee, and Bomanjee Hormusjee upon trust for the persons for the time being forming the Parsee Punchayet. The plaint next referred to the occurrence of the 27th March last, when the defendants took possession of the land. On the 2nd April last, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, on behalf of Manockjee Dorabjee, called upon the defendants to remove the chawls or buildings which they had erected upon his property. On the 3rd April, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, on behalf of the defendants, wrote to plaintiffs' solicitors denying that their clients used any violence or force in entering upon the land, which belonged to them absolutely. Defendants denied the title of Manockjee Dorabjee and of his lessors and declined to removed their buildings therefrom or to stop the progesses of their works. The plaint, the learned counsel proceeded to say, was verified by the affidavit of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee and Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, two of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet. The next affidavit was that of Nowrojee Rustomjee Kootar, who had been eight years in the employ of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet, and was stationed at the Towers of Silence to look after the grounds belonging to the Punchayet both inside and outside the compound walls. On the afternoon of the 26th April 1873, he was at his duty inside the compound when he heard a loud report. He climbed up the wall, and at a distance of 75 or 100 yards from the wall, observed about twelve men at work. The report was repeated four times, and was caused by the blasting of rocks in the ground at from 75 to 100 yards south-west of the compound wall of the Towers of Silence. He had known for the last eight years that the land upon which the blasting took place was land belonging to the Parsee Punchayet and had been under his charge for the above period; and it formed part of the land which on the 27th March last was taken possession of by Coorjee Pragjee and others; and from enquiries he had made he believed it to be part of the land which on the 18th March 1845 was conveyed to the then trustees of the Parsee Punchayet by the widow and administratrix of the late Dosabhoy Cooverjee. In answer to his (Nowrojee's) question one of the workmen informed him that their muccadum had entered into a contract with Coorjee Pragjee and a Memon to blast there, and that it was by their order that the blasting took place. The next affidavit on behalf of the plaintiffs was that of Manockjee Dorabjee, who was said to be the lessee of the whole of the land belonging to the Punchayet. This land, he said, is covered with toddy, mangoe, date, and other trees, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 56, 57, 59, and 60 respectively. From the year 1843 down to a very recent date he had rented the several pieces of land from the trustees of the Punchayet at sums varying from Rr. 650 to Rs. 2,500 per annum; and the last lease would expire on the 24th October 1873. During the time he rented the land, he always kept a man for the purpose of looking after the land and the trees thereon. He had sublet the greater part of the land to Carwas, and they cultivated it during the monsoon and paid rent to him. On the 27th March last, Coorjee Pranjee, Jacob Jumal, a European master builder, a Hindoo surveyor, a Parsee, a European constable of police, and some police sepoys, accompanied by some thirty coolies and Purdasees, came and took possession of the land, and with the exception of a very short time on the 4th April, some of them had ever since remained in possession of it. They had erected a large brick building some chawls, and tents upon the piece of land No. 57; had cut down trees and shrubs on other pieces; had pulled down the stone walls or landmarks, and broken into metal the stones thereof and removed other stones; had broken the soil, and erected barricades against the doors in the compound wall of the Towers of Silence which led into the pieces of land Nos. 57 and 60 respectively; and had prevented him and his servants from drawing toddy and from taking fruit from the trees upon the land. On the 26th April, the deponent was informed that some of the people of Coorjee Pragjee had commenced blasting operations upon the land. For upwards of twenty-eight years Manockjee had known the whole of the said land to belong to the Parsee Punchayet, who had been in receipt of the rent for the whole of that period. In 1864 one Mungesh Purshotum (from whom Coorjee Pragjee and others claimed to be puchasers of some of the pieces) came upon the land No. 57 and erected a tent on it, but it was forcibly removed by order of the Parsee Punchayet, and on being re erected it was again removed by their order. Again in December 1865, Mungesh Purshotum erected two tents upon the same piece of land, and they were removed by order of the Punchayet. Mungesh Purshotum then filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against certain members of the Punchayet to recover Rs. 700 as damages sustained by him by reason of the defendants cutting and destroying his two tents. He afterwards elected a nonsuit. In February 1866, three of the Punchayet's servants, who assisted in removing the tents, were charged by Mungesh Purshotum, before Mr. Brown, at the Mazagon Police Court, with criminal trespass and mischief, but after the complainant and one of his witnesses had been examined, the charge was withdrawn or not proceeded with.

The Advocate-General called the Court's attention to a schedule annexed to the affidavit of Merwanjee Nowrojee Mehta, which was said to be prepared from the books of the Parsee Punchayet, and used it to show how it contradicted some of the statements made by Manockjee with regard to his lease of the land. His misstatements on affidavit, said the learned counsel, showed how utterly unreliable was his evidence. It was thus shown by the plaintiffs' own books how extremely unreliable their principal witness was. He said that he paid the Parsee Punchayet Rs. 1,500 annually. If his statement was correct, it appeared that the Parsee Punchayet, while they returned Rs. 92 to the Municipality as the nett assessed value of the property, were recovering an annual revenue of Rs. 1,500. What was the inference? Either that the Parsee Punchayet committed a fraud upon the Municipality, or that they did not get the sum mentioned on oath by Manockjee Dorabjee. He further said that he paid for subsequent years Rs. 2,500 per annum. That was worse for the Punchayet, who recovered that amount as revenue and returned only Rs. 92 to the Municipality. Now, Manockjee had not produced a single bill for any year subsequent to 1856 of the rent he paid; he had not mentioned a single watchman whom he employed on the ground, or a single Carwa to whom he sublet the land. The learned counsel next commented upon the remaining portion of Manockjee's affidavit.

Mr Justice Bayley—The plaintiff's case is that, on the 27th March 1873, your clients forcibly dispossessed them of their land, to recover which a summary process was open to them under Act 14 of 1859; but they did not choose to apply under the Act.

The Advocate-General next read and commented upon the affidavit of Merwanjee Nowrojee, a mehta in the employ of the Parsee Punchayet.

Mr. Justice Bayley—That renders it more extraordinary that the lease should have been for Rs. 1,500 in 1856.

The Advocate-General said it made it quite ridiculous. The assessment value was returned at Rs. 92, and that was borne out by the books of the Municipality.

Mr. Justice Bayley—On looking at schedule F. (attached to the affidavit of Merwanjee Nowrojee), I find that the rent of the ground of Bomanjee Hormusjee decreases annually instead of increasing.

The Advocate-General, referring to the gift of Jehangir Nusserwanjee, said it was remarkable that the property was not conveyed to the Parsee Punchayet for thirty-five years; and that it was only when they found the land would slip through their fingers, that is after the institution of the suit, that they got it conveyed into their name. The interest excited in the Parsee community by the case which had led to the present proceedings, had probably induced the heirs of Jehangir Nusserwanjee to do that which, for thirty-five years, they were unwilling or refused to do. It was very remarkable that, if the land was given in gift to the Punchayet, it was not included within the compound wall, not even fenced or walled round for such a long period. As to Merwanjee Nowrojee's accuracy, the learned counsel showed how his statements were uncorroborated and how anxious he was, in his desire to serve the interests of his masters, the Parsee Punchayet, to outrun the limits of truth and of discretion. He had the books of the Punchayet in his keeping, and yet he did not take the trouble to make correct statements on his affidavit. It was remarkable that, although plaintiffs said they had been for twenty two years paying municipal taxes for the land, they were not able to produce more than four receipts, and not a single other receipt was produced by any body else on their behalf. Both Manockjee Dorabjee and Merwanjee Nowrojee had, in their zeal to serve the interests of their masters, outrun the limits of truth.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I shall require to know why the schedule F. stops at 1856.

The Advocate-General said no explanation had been given why it stopped there. His Lordship would see that the plaintiffs relied as to their title to lot No. 2 upon a verbal grant from Jehangir Nusserwanjee, which was not confirmed by his will, and which was not conveyed to them until after the institution of the suit. They relied upon their possession of the land through Manockjee Dorabjee, but besides him they did not bring forward a single person who rented the ground.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Possession of merely toddy trees may be quite distinct from possession of the land.

The Advocate-General, referring to plot No. 3, argued that there was no legal conveyance of it to the Punchayet. The conveyance was not made by the original trustees or the last surviving trustee to any of the present trustees; and it could not, therefore, hold good in law.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It creates a trust contrary to the terms of the trust created by the grantor.

The Advocate-General said they claimed under a conveyance executed four days after the suit was instituted; and as to lot No. 2 they claimed under a conveyance executed a month subsequently. In 1865 they clearly recognised the title of Mungesh Purshotum to the piece of land which they now described as waste; and they disingenuously called him one Mungesh Purshotum, as if he was an utter stranger to them. The title of the learned counsel's clients was derived from Mungesh Purshotum or the person through whom Mungesh Purshotum claimed. His Lordship would see from what was alleged to have occurred in 1864-65, the proceedings at the Small Causes Court and before Mr. Brown at the Mazagon Police Court, that Mungesh Purshotum was not, as plaintiffs pretended, a novel trespasser of whom they knew nothing. His was the principal affidavit for the defendants. (The learned counsel read the affidavits of Mungesh Purshotum and of others, but the space at our disposal precludes the possibility of our noticing them at length.) It was not strange that the land which the learned counsel's clients claimed was lying waste for a long period. In the beginning of the century, Malabar Hill was wholly a waste. The first bungalow was built by General Goodfellow near the Gowala Tank, and the second bungalow built in that direction was that known as the "Wilderness." By a mortgage in the Portuguese language, dated 1st September 1776, one Nowrojee Nanjee mortgaged to Ramchunder Senoy for Rs. 225, with interest thereon, a piece of ground described as being situate at Girgaum adjoining the "Parsee Well" (tower of silence) called Amboochee Bat. Now Ramchunder Senoy, said the learned counsel, was the grandfather by adoption of Mungesh Purshotum. In 1780, Ramchunder filed an action against Nowrojee Nanjee in the Mayor's Court at Bombay for the recovery of the money due to him on the mortgage; and on the 26th May 1780, a precept was issued by the Mayor to attach and sell the property. On the 5th July 1780, the hill called Amboochee Bat was sold by public auction to Ramchunder Senoy for Rs. 245, and the receipt was endorsed upon the Portuguese mortgage. In the Sheriff's bill of sale, which was made out on the occasion, the hill Amboochee Bat is described as being situate near the "Parsee dukhma" (tower of silence) admeasuring 675,000 square yards. The property continued in the possession of Ramchunder Senoy down to his death in 1799, when it passed to his widow Luxmeebaee and another relative; and they let it to Carwas, with whom leases were entered into. In 1812, the property passed to another woman of the name of Luxmeebaee and to Rachebaee, who also let it to Carwas. It was managed by Radhabaee down to 1863; and she adopted Mungesh Purshotum, who subsequently managed it for her. Carwas occupied the land and paid rents to Radhabaee at her house. The estate known as Amboochee Bat comprised, the deponent said, the whole of the land between the southern compound wall of the Towers of Silence and the road which is now called the Mount Nepean road. The land, being of no great value, was neglected, and consequently encroachments took place right and left, and squatters settled on parts of the estate without being interfered with. In 1863, Mungesh Purshotum agreed to sell Amboochee Bat to one Goculdas Leeladhur. The sale was advertised; but no claim was made to the land by the Parsee Punchayet. The share mania set in, and no steps were taken to carry out the agreement with Goculdas, who had paid Rs. 5,000 as earnest money and gave it up. The deponent explained that the reason why he elected a nonsuit in the Small Causes Court in the action he had brought against the Parsee Punchayet was that the defendants denied having authorised the causing of the damage to his tent; and he did not proceed with the criminal charge at the Mazagon Police Court because his witnesses were intercepted and kept away. After 1865, the Parsee Punchayet took possession of the land, and he (deponent) was too poor to take proceedings in the High Court for ejecting them. In October 1872 the land known as Amboochee Bat was sold to the first and second defendant, admeasuring about 56,950 square yards. This land comprised the plots named in this suit as Nos. 2 and 3 and a smaller plot. Now, this affidavit of Mungesh Purshotum, said the learned counsel, showed the title of the family to the land called Amboochee Bat. Of course the land was neglected and there were squatters; but there were also tenants who for years paid rent to Luxmeebaee or to Mungesh Purshotum. The affidavit also showed that they treated the land as their own and offered it for sale in 1863, when the Parsee Punchayet took no step whatever to claim it. In 1865, when Mungesh Purshotum put up tents on the ground, the Parsee Punchayet set up an occupation of twenty-five years, while the letter of their own solicitors, written on the 27th December 1865, did not carry it beyond ten years. It appeared from all these circumstances that the title of the Parsee Punchayet, if any, would be adverse possession only. This was not the time for the Court to interfere between the parties, and at the hearing of the suit it would be left to each party to establish a prescriptive title. The defendants did not wish to forestal the Parsee Punchayet in the evidence they might bring forward at the hearing, but it was clear their title would be that of occupation and no more, what in the Colonies is called the squatter's title.

Mr. Justice Bayley.—The affidavit of Mungesh Purshotum shows that he was in possession till 1865.

The Advocate-General said that during the eight years the Parsee Punchayet had been in possession, the vendors of his clients were entitled to eject them, not by riot, but by peaceable measures. The learned counsel next read other affidavits made on behalf of the defendants. The affidavit of Narayen Bhickoo, an old blind man aged 93 years, was dwelt upon as that of one of the oldest inhabitants.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It shows that the statement of the other side, that the present walls are 150 years old, cannot be accurate.

The Advocate-General said they were of a recent date. An affidavit by Mr. Thomas Crawford, auctioneer, who made an estimate at the defendants's request, showed that the annual revenue of the land could not be more than Rs. 140 or Rs. 150. Taking this estimate and the rent which the defendants got into consideration, the statement of Manockjee Dorabjee, who said he paid Rs. 2,500 a year, appeared, said the learned counsel, very ridiculous. The learned gentleman stated that, in March last, his clients merely recovered that of which they had been unlawfully deprived. As to plot No. 1, they said they had a right to pass over the land, and that there was an ancient foot-path.

Mr. Justice Bayley—I consider that as regards plot No. 2, the plaintiffs do not show a good title to it beyond a verbal gift; and as to plot No. 3, the executors of the last surviving trustee of the Parsee Punchayet had no right to convey it to the present trustees.

The Advocate-General next read and commented upon the affidavits filed in reply. The learned counsel submitted that the Court could not dispose of the rights of the parties upon affidavits; and that they must be dealt with upon evidence which would be adduced at the hearing of the suit. The learned counsel contended that the case would have eventually to be decided upon the question of possession. He argued that the whole of the three plots were known as Amboochee Bat, which were sold to the grandfather of Mungesh Purshotum. As to plot No. 1, his right had been destroyed; but as to plots Nos. 2 and 3, the least he could say was that the Parsee Punchayet did not come clothed with a legal title. The Advocate-General further contended that his clients were in possession. That was admitted; and if the plaintiffs submitted that they were deprived of possession by unlawful means, their remedy was clearly under Act 14 of 1859, under which they had taken no step, but had filed merely an ordinary suit for ejectment. They did not say defendants had taken unlawful possession; they simply said they had taken possession of the ground. The question of the right of way over plot No. 1 was of considerable importance to the public, as it led from the sea

EUROPEAN POVERTY IN MADRAS.

An inquest was held at the General Hospital, on the evening of Thursday last, on the body of a European pensioner of the name of Hopwod, and the evidence that was produced on the occasion showed what an amount of poverty and vice exists among the class to which the dead man belonged, and among the lowest classes of the Europeans generally. Such revelations as come out on occasions of this kind are very painful, and ought to induce both the public and the Government to try to do something to better the condition of the class to which the dead man belonged. The cause of his death was said by the medical man who made the *post mortem* examination to have been apoplexy. He had been drinking hard, and on Wednesday night he got into a fight with some natives, and he was discovered soon after by the police almost dead, and before he reached the General Hospital life was quite extinct. Sounds were heard as of blows being struck, but there is no reason to suppose that the man was killed, for there were no marks of violence on his body. Probably the excitement of the quarrel with the natives, combined with the large quantity of arrack that he had imbibed, brought on the fit that terminated his life. It would not require a great deal, one would fancy, to bring about the death of a European who was living in the way that Hopwood was. And this Hopwood was only one of a class who live in the greatest poverty and degradation. They live in the vilest purlieus of the native town, and Chintadrepettah, which is supposed to be the vilest, contains a great number of them. They mix with the lowest natives, and after a few years of the lowest debauchery, they die like dogs. Once a month they appear before the paymaster, if they are pensioners, and, if they have any self-respect, they will borrow a suit of clothes to put on when they draw their pay. But sometimes they put in an appearance in the most wretched costume, a date mat being the only clothing that they are possessed of. Their pensions are all forestalled before they get them, and it is terrible work for them to get on at all; but, somehow or other, they manage to obtain a supply of the vilest country liquor, which of itself is enough to bring them to the grave in a very short time.

Those who live in this way are not all pensioners, but it is about the state of the European pensioners that we wish more especially to draw attention, for they certainly deserve our sympathy. They did their duty to the State faithfully while they were in the army, and it is not right that they should be cast off entirely, as soon as their time expires to leave it. This has been too much the case of late years, and not only so, but at one time the Government of this Presidency tried to stop the pensions of those men who were able to get employment. It found out its mistake, and was plainly told, that the whole thing was a piece of meanness. Since then, the Government has allowed European pensioners to take any posts that they could procure, and accordingly a good many are employed in various situations. But still there are a great many unemployed, and it would be a good thing if anything could be found for them to do. Some time ago Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant of this place, wrote a very sensible letter to Government, pointing out the great hardships that the pensioners had to undergo, and the terrible state of poverty they were in. He, at the same time, suggested that a number of these men might be sent over to the Andaman Islands, there to become policemen to guard the prisoners. According to Mr. Dalrymple's plan, these men were to take the place of the native guards, who were till lately prisoners. The scheme seemed feasible enough to most people, but when it was referred to the Superintendent of the Andamans, that gentleman at once threw a wet blanket over it. The men, he said, were not suited to that kind of work. They would not be active enough, and he thought that they would give a good deal of trouble. He was evidently determined not to try them. He had made up his mind on the subject, and he was not going to change it for anybody, and so the scheme fell to the ground. It was a great pity that the Government of India did not take the subject into their own hands, and make a trial, instead of trusting implicitly to what the Superintendent of the Andaman Islands said. The scheme might have failed, but it also might have turned out a complete success, and if it had been fairly tried we believe that it would have been successful.

But what is the latest news from the Andamans? That Captain Birch has received a commission to go forth and raise men for the protection of the islands. The captain will go throughout the North-West and the Punjab, and pick up whom he may think likely to do good on the other side of the Bay of Bengal. Is it likely that the men who are being raised will do better than European pensioners would have done if they had been formed into a corps for the purpose of guarding the islands? We think not, and most people will agree with us. A more faithful body of men it would not be possible to find than the European pensioners who are in India, and it is a great pity that the services of some of them could not have been utilised by Government in the Andaman islands. Perhaps Captain Birch may be able to obtain more uniformity among the recruits that he will pick up than if a number of European pensioners had been brought together, but he will not be able to collect a more trustworthy set of men than those in question. It may turn out that some of the men engaged by the captain have friends in durance vile across the water, whom they may endeavour at some future time to assist. It is well-known that there are a good many prisoners of the worst type from the very parts in which Captain Birch is now trying to enlist his guards, and evil consequences may ensue from having men of the same nation too near them. But if the Superintendent of the Andaman Islands will not have these men, could not some employment be found for them in India? Could they not be utilised as permanent jail guards in all the large prisons of the land. There is no reason why they should not. They would be faithful and take care that the prisoners did not escape, and their habits of discipline would help to keep them straight. They have their faults, it is true, but many of them have been contracted after leaving the army, and if they were again brought under any kind of discipline, they would in all probability greatly improve, for they must often resort to drink because they have nothing else to do. Lord Sandhurst once said that some of the best soldiers after being set free from all control, and left without any employment, became the worst characters. There is then a call on the Government to do something for these poor men, who are now left to live or die in the lowest purlieus of the large towns in India. A few rupees added to their pensions might be the means of keeping hundreds of them from vice and degradation.—*Madras Times.*

THE ACCIDENT TO THE P. AND O. MAIL STEAMER BOKHARA.

A great deal of excitement was created on Saturday afternoon, 21st ult., by the news spreading that the P. & O. steamer Bokhara, which had left about noon with the homeward mails, was entering the harbour in a sinking condition. Two guns fired to the eastward were the first general signal of the accident. The steamer was seen making her way through the harbour, and it was shortly after observed that they had fortunately succeeded in beaching her near Kowloon Docks.

The steamer, as above stated, left on the 21st about noon, with the mails, cargo, and passengers, for India and Europe. At the time, being swung to the tide, she headed to the eastward, and instead of turning round she went out through the Ly-ee-moon Pass. All went well, and at about 1 p.m. the passengers sat down to tiffin. At 1.30, when about half a mile N.E. of Tylong Head, Cape D'Aguilar, the captain and all on board were startled suddenly by a shock which the vessel sustained, and it was immediately discovered that the vessel had struck on an unknown rock, somewhere about her starboard bilge, which it is thought has ripped a hole in her bottom between the two forward compartments. There were two distinct shocks, and it is surmised that one was on the first striking the obstacle, and the other from passing over it. Captain Tomlin at once ordered soundings to be taken in the compartments, and at first it was reported that no water was making, but shortly afterwards it was gaining rapidly in the two forward compartments; and the captain, with commendable decision, ordered the vessel to be turned back for Hong kong. Accordingly, all possible steam that could be put on her was given, but she did not make the speed she would have done had she been on an even keel, as the water came in so fast in the forward compartments as to put her down by the head considerably. It was hoped that the water would not reach beyond the two compartments, but it was soon discovered the engine room was filling rapidly. Still the stokers and engineers stuck to their posts till the water was nearly up the furnaces, when they had to leave them, and the fires were drowned out just as Captain Tomlin rounded the point at Kowloon, when there was only sufficient steam left to run the ship on the shore abreast of the docks.

On the signal guns being fired when the Bokhara entered the harbour, H.M.S. Princess Charlotte signalled the other men-of-war in the harbour, and at once a boat from the Naval Dock yard went to her assistance, as also boats from the Italian and German men-of-war. The news spread like wild-fire about the town, especially along the Praya, and every steam launch in the harbour was seen at once wending its way to the Kowloon Dock, as also did an innumerable fleet of gigs filled with anxious inquirers. The Chartered P. & O. steam launch, the steam tug Fame, and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s steam tug, were soon on the scene, tendering all assistance possible.

The rock on which the Bokhara struck is an unknown one, not being marked on the charts. The steam tug Fame returned and took over a fleet of lighters to discharge the Bokharan before the water rose any higher to do further damage to the cargo. The mail bags were immediately landed, as soon as assistance arrived to her. As the Bokhara lay over at Kowloon, there were found to be 13 feet of water in her hold, so that a considerable portion of her cargo must be damaged.

The P. & O steamer Sunda, with the mails, &c, was despatched on the night of Sunday, 22nd.

On the 25th, the Bokhara went into the Aberdeen Dock and it was then discovered that the injuries she had sustained were of a very serious character, several of her plates being broken through.

H.M. gun-boat Opossum went out, and by the aid of a fisherman discovered the rock, It bears 7½ cables N. E. off Cape D'Aguilar, and 1¼ miles S. by E. ½ off Tathong Rock. The lowest water on the top of the rock is 3½ fathoms, and it would seem that the Bokhara must have struck as she fell with the heavy swell which is always there.—*China Mail.*

A WONDERFUL MYSTERY.

"We have spoken, in a preceding number," says the *Journal du Havre*, "of an extraordinary discovery announced by *Galignani's Messenger* of Paris, it being nothing less than an agent destined to entirely replace steam. The importance of such an invention, which we need not dwell upon, made us feel bound in the interests of everything relating to manufactures or the navy to seek for more ample information. The inventors of this process are M. Brachigay and J. Deschamps, domiciled at Rouen, 9, Rue de Sotteville. They pretend, by the aid of their apparatus, which works without coal or any other combustible, to replace the present machines, whatever be their power. Their invention, they say, is equally applicable to land industry and to navigation."

AN UNSINKABLE BOAT.

Place, says *Iron*, a handful of shot into a Florence flask closed with a perforated cork, and set the vessel floating upon water, and some idea may be gained of the appearance and principle of Tolson's Unsinkable Boat, which has within the last few days been tried in the Rotten Park Reservoir, Birmingham. As might be expected, the machine is said to be startlingly ugly. It is made of strong iron boiler plates bolted together, fitted interiorly with lockers, seats, and a table, and capable of holding sixteen persons. A kind of window at the side affords the means of ingress and egress, and can be closed securely by an iron slide. Pipes from above supply air and exclude water, while if by accident any water should enter, a double-action pump gets rid of it. The space between the level flooring and the bottom is heavily loaded, and it is claimed that the "boat" will preserve its equilibrium in any sea. Owing to a want of ballast on the first trial, the crew received frequent duckings, but this omission was subsequently rectified, though the vessel was not fitted with the steering apparatus, sails, and cutwater, which form part of the design. It is to be hoped that a future trial may be made on the open sea, and the good points of the invention thus be brought out far more forcibly than they can be by experiments on the smooth surface of an artificial reservoir.

REVISION OF THE SWISS CONSTITUTION.

The new Bill for the revision of the Swiss Federal Constitution has just been published. Among its principal provisions are the following:—Art. 18. Every Swiss is liable to serve in the defence of his country. Art. 19. The Federal army is to consist of all men liable to military service, and both the army and the war material are at the disposal of the Confederation. In cases of emergency the Confederation has also the exclusive and undivided right of disposing of the men who do not belong to the Federal army, and of all the other military forces of the Cantons. The Canton disposes of the defensive force of their respective territories in so far as their power to do so is not limited by the constitutional or legal regulations of the Confederation. Art 20. The Confederation enacts all laws relative to the army, and watches over their due execution; it also provides for the education of the troops, and bears the cost of all military expenditure which is not provided for by the Legislatures of the Cantons. Art 25. The Confederation is empowered to establish a University, a polytechnic school, and other educational establishments of a similar kind. Primary instruction is to be provided by the Cantons; it will be compulsory and gratuitous. Art. 31. The establishment of gaming banks is forbidden. All gambling houses now in existence must be closed by the 31st of December, 1876, and any concessions granted or renewed since January, 1871, are declared invalid. The Confederation may also take similar measures with regard to lotteries. Art. 48. There will be complete freedom of conscience and of creed. No one shall be compelled to take part in the acts of any religious body or in religious instruction. Civil and political rights must not be made dependent on any regulations or conditions of a religious kind, and no religious opinions will be admitted as a justification for the neglect of the duties of a citizen. No one shall be compelled to pay taxes specially imposed for the spiritual objects of a religious body to which he does not belong. Art. 49. Every citizen shall, so far as is compatiable with morality and public order, enjoy equal freedom in the exercise of his religion, and equal protection for the services of his Church. The Confederation and each Canton will take steps as they may deem necessary for the preservation of peace and order among the members of the various religions, and to prevent any encroachments on the domain of the State or the Church. . . . The establishment of bishoprics on Swiss territory is subject to the approval of the Confederation. Art. 64. Any one who, without the permission of the Confederation, shall exercise any official functions on Swiss territory as the agent of a foreign State or Power may be expelled from the country by the Federal Council. The Confederation has the right of expelling from the Swiss territory all foreigners who endanger the internal or external security of the country. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CULPABLE LUXURIES AND DEER FORESTS.

(Scotsman.)

A controversy, having a special Scotch department, has been going on for some time in various quarters, about what is called "Culpable Luxury." The chief combatants have been, on one side, Mr. W. R. Greg, a host in himself; the other side, Professors Beesley and Goldwin Smith, two of the best writers and crabbedest thinkers of the "Oxford Radical" school. It seemed at first that Messrs. Beesley and Smith stood upon the principle that every luxury—meaning apparently everything that is not a necessary of life—is a morally unlawful and ought to be made a statutorily unlawful possession, as being something which one man enjoys to the injury of many other men. This principle, if nothing more could be said for it, seemed at least to be intelligible. So much, however, was said against it, that those who appeared to have taken their stand upon it explained that they had been quite misunderstood, and gave a re-exposition of their views which still remains to be understood. It is not, we are told, a question of the unlawfulness of all luxury, but only of certain, or rather uncertain, degrees of luxury. Mr. Goldwin Smith, in the *Contemporary Review*, explains that he objects to men living in palaces, but does not object to "a man living on a small income, in a modest house, and a plain way;" and profes-or Beesley, in the *Fortnightly*, says that he does not object to a garden of flowers, nor to a pipe of tobacco, nor even to a "palace," nor to luxury generally, provided only that all these things are "used in moderation." The question is thus reduced to one of degree, though comprising also the rather difficult question, who are to be the judges of the proper degree—of the limits between "moderation" and "extravagance." On one point, if not on two, the great exponents of this doctrine are agreed. A man has little or no right to do what he likes with his own, especially with the land he may have bought or inherited, the money he may have made, and the leisure he may have earned; he is to be allowed only "a moderate use" of these things, and the limits of the moderation are to be fixed by laws for that end made and provided. Further, the two philosophers are also agreed in a manner on the point that those limits are to be determined for the human species by two members of that species, named respectively Beesley and Smith. But then it is unhappily allowed to appear, owing to the accident of the two aspirants to universal rule writing simultaneously in two different periodicals, that on the proper limits they are not agreed the one with the other, almost any more than either of them is agreed with ordinary mankind and common sense. On only one point, as to what is moderation and what is extravagance, are they quite and heartily at one—that the birds and beasts ordinarily called "game" should be extirpated from the face of the earth, and especially that to allow grazing to a deer is not only to "dispossess the swain," but to rob the nation.

The grand original proposition seems to have been put in this form—a lord, actual or hypothetical, "consumes the income of some six hundred of the poor labouring families around him." This turns out to mean, not, as might at first appear, that this Lordship takes away the income of 600 families and spends it all on himself, but that he happens to possess, and assumably to spend, an income 600 times greater than any one of 600 of his poorest neighbours. Even under that explanation, the statement of the Professors seems open to question in at least two respects: is there not some confusion of a misleading nature about the expression "consuming?" and is there any remedy for the alleged evil excepting in everybody possessing and spending no more than each of the 600 poor families, or at least in everybody being perpetually and equally poor?

There is a great difference between consumption in the literal or proper sense, which means exhaustion, and spending or distributing. What does a Lord consume or exhaust, as distinguished from what he spends or distributes? Only what he eats, drinks, and wears. That narrows the question very considerably; and if we were going into nice and abstract points, it might be considered as still further narrowed by the fact that whatever a Lord eats, drinks, and wears gives employment, wages, and profits to those who supply him with the commodities. Again, granted that a Lord consumes more than a labourer, has not the same to be said of almost every man that is not as poor as a laburer? Nay, has it not to be said that tens of thousands of men neither Lords nor commoner millionaires, "consume" as much meat, drink, and cloth as any Lord of them all? For instance, we venture to suggest that even such stern philosophers as Messrs. Goldwin Smith and Beesley consume as much in this way as that terrible Lord of theirs, though we know nothing whatever of the personal habits, the weight, or the measurement of any of the three. These things—what and how much a man eats, drinks, or wears—are in a vast number of cases regulated not by the amount of means, but by tastes and appetites.

Slipping quietly away from "consumption" to spending or distributing, even the two philosophers themselves are driven to say that "moderate" luxury is good, though "extravagant" luxury is bad, which means that some men are entitled to live better than other men, though they must not be allowed to live too much better. This meaning, it will be seen, is rather obscure, for, whilst authorising some degree of luxury—that is, something beyond what is necessary for the maintenance of life—it lays down that there is an amount of luxury which the law should not permit, and leaves us utterly in the dark as to what that amount is, and by what man's opinion or other mode of measurement it is to be determined. The only help we seem to get is in the fact that Professors Beesley and Smith are quite prepared to determine that point for every other member of the human race. But when we come to inquire on what principle their sumptuary laws are to be based, there is nothing visible except the principle that the luxuries which the two aspirant judges and rulers over men themselves happen to like, or can afford, is good, and that anything which they cannot afford or do not enjoy, is bad. Thus "a flower garden of a moderate size," whatever dimensions may be thereby meant, is pronounced to be good, but "a large pleasure-ground, consuming the labour of twenty men;" is bad, and should be prohibited by law. Mr. Goldwin Smith is not at all stinted though he is rather eccentric in his definition of "moderation"—he would allow a man carriage horses, provided always that he does not keep more than he really "uses." In admitting that, does he not virtually admit everything? The proportion of mankind that can keep even one pair of carriage horses is infinitesimally small; to the very few who possess carriage horses they are in the fullest sense luxuries, seeing that all but about one in a hundred thousand go through life without them; and, above all, whilst the philosophers cry out in almost every sentence about the consumption of human food by hares, grouse, and deer, they forget that far more human food is consumed by those horses of which they authorise the keeping for mere ease or ostentation. They forget, too, by-the-by, that the animals they would proscribe are themselves human food, whilst the animals they would permit are not.

One of Professor Beesley's illustrations of the difference between moderation and extravagance is "the labouring man's pipe and the nobleman's dozen Havannahs." The former, we are told, is beneficial, the latter "culpable." But, in the first place, it is fiercely maintained by multitudes of people as wise and even as confident in their wisdom as Professor Beesley himself, that the pipe is not beneficial, but, on the contrary, is in a high degree deleterious, and consequently culpable. In the second place, the Professor assumes that the Havannahs will, "in nine cases out of ten, injure the coat of the nobleman's stomach, impair his health, and enfeeble his mind."

That is by no means certain—different men are very differently constituted in that as well as in other respects. Professor Beesley's assumption that all men are, or if they are not ought to be compelled to become Beesleys, is not more wild than this assumption that all men are equally capable or incapable of tobacco, to say nothing about his still wilder assumption that no man but himself can know when he has had enough or when he has had more than is good for him. We have often seen, not nobleman, but, on the contrary, Americans of only "moderate" means, consume even more than "a dozen Havannahs," or things stronger than Havannahs, and immediately afterwards give the most practical and almost appalling proofs that the coats of their stomachs were all right, and that their minds had not been deteriorated from their native and excessive acuteness. In the third place, it is an assumption not only unwarranted by but contrary to facts and experience, that the "labouring man" is "moderate," and that "the nobleman" is "extravagant" in the way of tobacco. What does the Professor say of his own case reversed' which is the more common case—a dozen pipes and one Havannah? It is said, indeed, by the two philosophers that the luxuries of the poor are shared with many, whilst those of the rich are reserved only for themselves. We don't see it—it is not in accordance with experience that the poor man invites the public into his little flower-garden, whilst the rich man jealously excludes the public from his large park, nor that the poor man is more apt to invite friends to "take a draw" at his pipe than the rich man to give away one or more of his "dozen Havannahs." It neither is nor could be so.

It will perhaps have been observed, from the illustrations cited from these two philosophers, that they do not mean merely, or even chiefly, that the expenditure of people should be restricted in the mere amount, meaning, not the amount people have to spend, but the unascertainable proportion that that amount bears to the amount that some or all other people have to spend. They still more insist upon restriction of kind or form. Those people who can afford it are to be allowed to keep carriage horses, but nobody is to be allowed to spend money or time in the shooting of grouse or deer. The *rationale* of this is hard to discover—indeed there seems nothing for it but to conclude that Messrs. Beesley & Smith, proceeding, as they obviously do throughout, on the principle of measuring all other men's corn by their own bushels, like a drive in the Park and do not care for a walk on the moor or the mountain.

The processes by which the two philosophers arrive at the conclusions that the height of "extravagant luxury" is shooting wild birds and animals, and that practice should be prevented by the Legislature, are various, curious, and audacious. They take some of the more extravagant estimates of the more fanatical witnesses on one side examined before the Game-law Committee now sitting, and not only accept all their statements as verified, but all their arguments as logical. They fail to make distinction between arable and sheep farming, not knowing apparently that it was the introduction of sheep farming, not its supplanting by deer forests, that caused the alleged depopulation. They, or at least Professor Beesley, seem to think that "grouse shooting and deer forests" are the same thing, or at least have the same depopulating effects. And they prove the depopulation caused by deer forests by shooting that, taking the four counties of Ross, Sutherland, Inverness, and Argyle, there was a decrease of population in two of them between 1831 and 1871, and in three of them between 1861 and 1871. In both periods the chief decrease was in Argyle, where there had been no increase of deer forests, and where the operating cause has simply been the drawing away of the population to better wages in the rich bordering counties of Dumbarton, Ayr, and Renfrew. In both periods there was a decrease in the population of several Lowland counties, even of some possessing those manufactures and minerals of which the Highland counties are destitute. Between 1861 and 1871, there was a decrease in no fewer than ten Lowland counties, where no deer forests exist. Coming to smaller divisions than counties, there has been a decrease of population in nearly three-fourths of the parishes, comprising nearly four-fifths of the area of Scotland, without distinction of Highlands or Lowlands, deer forests, sheep farming, or arable farming. The "depopulation" on which, in the cases of Argyle and Inverness, the two philosophers base their condemnation of the use of rifles and fowling-pieces, is simply an incident of certain changes that have taken place in the mod of carrying on the trade of agriculture—changes not the l as important and interesting that they seem utterly unknown to the philosophers who have undertaken legislatively to guide our every step, in business and pleasure, indoors and afield.

FRENCH PUBLIC LIFE.

No. I.—Office Seeking.

The last time we saw our good friend M. Timoléon Tartine he had just been married to a young lady of dubious family connections, but of surpassing beauty, grace, and dower. Her mother, the ex-ballet dancer, Countess Frailski, had taken to a pious mode of life and a house in the Champs Elysées, and everything seemed to foreshadow that M. Tartine would be a happy man, as we all of us deserve to be. Well, it has fared prosperously with M. Tartine during his honeymoon, and the two moons following. He has travelled, returned to live cheerfully under the same roof as his mother-in-law, and elaborate his pet scheme for founding a newspaper of which he shall be sole proprietor and editor, and which shall become the admiration and delight of Paris. It is then that his mother-in-law puts a question to him point-blank, and says, "Why should you not enter public life, my dear Timoléon? No one is better fitted to hold an eminent post under Government than yourself; and prefectships are almost going begging now that these radicals have been sent about their business. You know it is always time enough to found a newspaper, indeed, as a prefect, you would have a journal at your disposal without its costing you a centime, and I think your brilliant intellect would find its proper sphere of activity if once you were in a commanding station." M. Tartine's brilliant intellect tells him that there is a great deal of truth in all this, and he cannot help admiring the sound sense of which his mother-in-law gives daily proofs. Besides, marriage diverts a man's mind into new channels, and one of these channels is a strong reluctance to throw money away when it can be helped. Now, if M. Tartine starts a journal within two years of the time when he snapped his partnership with M. Veaudor, who assisted him in founding the *Fromage* newspaper, he is bound to pay M. Veaudor £4,000 as a forfeit. There is no help for it; the painful document was witnessed and registered by a public notary, and M. Veaudor, who was last heard of somewhere near the Bankruptcy Court, is not likely to exhibit any chivalrous disinterestedness in claiming what is his due. So it would be quite as well, thinks M. Tartine, to hang up the newspaper scheme until the two years have elapsed, and meanwhile to serve one's country in a post of emolument. But, on the other hand, how serve anything so ludicrous in its essence and outward manifestations as a Government? M. Tartine has never seen a high dignitary ply his avocations in an embroidered swallow-tail without feeling stricken with mirth, and this tendency to laugh out of season, exhorting the public to share in his merriment, has brought M. Tartine to various kinds of troubles—fines, imprisonment, and such like. This he explains to Countess Frailski, who replies, however, with her wonted shrewdness, that one must never lay to heart peccadilloes gone by, and that Government, like marriage, hair dye, and flannel waistcoats, is the natural sport of youth and the comfort of mature age. "Look, for instance, at your old colleague on the *Cigare*, M. Plumedoie," says she. "If there is a man in France who has railed more often at everything respectable I should like to see him. And yet M Plumedoie was carrying a wax taper with great unction in a Corpus-Christi procession the other day. He is a prefect, a father, and has been making a most edifying speech about the necessity for reviving a belief in Government and the saving practices of religion. The fact is, my dear Timoléon, that we must select our opinions as we do our clothes, according to the climate we are enjoying. A man does not wear nankeen at St. Petersburg, nor furs at Nice; similarly, you who are sailing now in latitudes full of sunshine can put off the rough frieze coat and hard gloves of wintry opposition days. They may come in useful again by-and-by should you quarrel with Government but for the present try light attractive clothes, and the colours that are in fashion. What do you say, Hermine?" This is to her daughter, and as Tartine glances at at his pretty wife, who is dressed as only Frenchwomen can dress, in clouds of sky-blue silk and lace, he thinks of what an adorable little Préfete she would make, and how the stubbornest Communist would feel his convictions thaw at the sight of her. So he assents to all his mother-in-law's suggestions, and sits down opposite a sheet of foolscap to crave an audience of one of the Cabinet Ministers. Nevertheless, the thought that he may some day carry a taper in a Corpus-Christi procession, like Plumedoie, his colleague, is very ticklesome to his fancy, and causes him to make blots which compel him to begin the letter again. However, Mdme. de Frailski does not intend to rely on his epistolary eloquence. By-and-by, when M. Tartine goes out for his usual stroll and absinthe, the barouche, with its tall coachman and diminutive page—who look like a semicolon and a point of exclamation sitting side by side—is ordered round, and the countess takes pretty Mdme. Tartine to look up the minister in person. M. Tartine is never to know of this; but a profound experience of the ways of mankind has convinced Countess Frailski that a comely face is not without its uses in smoothing a negotiation. So the porter at the public office is mollified at beholding Mdme. Tartine, and doubly mollified when he finds a napoleon between his fingers; and sundry clerks are mollified when Mdme. Tartine inquires naively whether the Minister can be seen; and a private secretary loses his head entirely, and comes down from his official stilts, when the question is repeated to him, and M. Tartine's mother-in-law and and wife sail triumphantly into is Excellency's presence without letter of audience or anything, because blue eyes are stronger than routine, and red lips than red tape. So next morning a mounted cuirassier rides up to M. Tartine's door, with his helmet and breast-plate—nice cool things for summer wear—and leaves a whitey-brown envelope, containing an appointment for 2 P.M. And M. Tartine ascribes it all to his own merits and glory, which is perfectly natural and proper, for if we failed to have a good opinion of ourselves the world might fail in that respect too, which would be highly undesirable.

"Good morning, M. Tartine, I am glad to see you," says his Excellency, when M. Tartine enters at 2 P.M. Our friend is attired in dress clothes, as the fashion is when one goes to see a French Minister, and his buttonhole is ornamented with a slip of yellow ribbon, representing knighthood in the order of the Pumpkin Mosquitos. We would gladly have overlooked the circumstance and also the fact that M. Timoléon sent up his card as "Count de Tarcine de Painbœurré," but marriage, as above remarked, launches a man into new courses, and M. Tartine, who would have walked many a mile before donning a coronet on his own account, has been bereft of his free choice in the matter by Mdme. Tartine, acting at the instigation of her politic mother. It seems that at some date not very easy to specify the Tartines did really hold in fief the noble domain of Painbœurré, whence the claim of Mdme. Tartine to put a shield and coronet on her carriage panels, and to style herself Countess for all social purposes; and, as to the cross of the pumpkin, M. Tartine earned that from the grateful monarch of Mosquitos by writing a chronique, which contrasted the political institutions of that favoured country very advantageously with those of France under M. Rouher. It would be difficult, by-the-by, to discover any Parisian journalist of some standing who was not entitled to sport the Mosquitos order, or some others analogous to it. And it has been said of some of these gentlemen that the colour of their opinions changed, chameleon-like, according to the hues of the different ribands they had set their hearts on; which is, of course, not true—for disagreeable things never are. In any case, this is the first time M. Tartine has sported his order, and the urbanity of the Minister leads him to think that there must be a majesty in the emblem of Mosquitos that he never dreamed of. "Sit down, M. Tartine," says the Minister; and as M. Tartine obeys, he muses over some suitable form of exordium, then begins, brushing his hat the wrong way: "I feel very ridiculous, your Excellency, for I have come to ask you whether you have not a prefectship to spare—something like that which you gave to that ass—hem, I beg your pardon—to my respected literary brother, Plumedoie?" The Minister arches his eyebrows, and affects to feel surprised at this communication; and truth to say, now that Mdme. Tartine is no longer there to pervert his judgment with her coaxing face, he recollects, gloomily enough, that this fellow in front of him is a kind of ill-conditioned wasp, who has been stinging reputable folk all his life. "You are a journalist, M. Tartine," he answers at length, "and we don't like journalists." "I never met anybody who did," is M. Tartine's reply, "and, as your Excellency was once a journalist yourself, I suppose you would like us less than anybody. But you know a prefect is not a journalist; so if you gave me a prefectship you would be diminishing the tribe to which I belong by one member, which is at least something by way of a beginning." "May I ask M. Tartine what your opinions are?" proceeds the Minister not relishing the allusion to the days when he too scribbled. "I never had an opinion, and consequently I am quite free from scruples," responds M. Tartine, smoothing his ruffled hat with his cuff. "If Government were to commission me to proclaim that cauliflowers grew with their heads under ground, I would do it cheerfully, esteeming that there is doubtless quite as much to be said for that view of the case as for the other." "There is but one view to every case, M. Tartine, and that view is the right one," responds the Minister sternly. "I have here a vacant prefectship where a pestilent fellow has sprung up persuading men that they are descended from baboons, on the strength of which they cut disloyal antics and get buried free of cost by a civilian. How should you cope with this disgraceful state of things if you were prefect?" "Well, if my opponents claimed to be descended from baboons, I should certainly do nothing to disturb such a whole some belief," answers M. Tartine; "I would even try to convert them to that opinion if they were backward in embracing it of themselves." "And supposing they called you a baboon's grandchild, and me too?" "Well, that would of course be a delicate matter," replies M. Tartine. "Speaking for myself, I should deny the imputation, and as to your Excellency, why, I should say 'See how vastly improved he is since his ancestors' time, and bless Providence that we live in a progressive age.'" "M. Tartine, I am afraid you will not do for a prefectship," remarks the Minister. "I am sorry for that, you, Excellency," ejaculates M. Tartine, "for I would rather serve under a statesman of your wit than be his enemy, which must infallibly happen if you don't kennel me in some way. You know the conditions of successful journalism are few but peremptory. If I start a paper I can never raise its circulation by publishing a hymn in your praise every morning, so I must hunt about for your Excellency's blunders and lay stress on them, which, I repeat, would be a distasteful though necessary duty." "You will remember, though, M. Tartine, that it is not *I* who refuse you the prefectship," observes the Minister, "but candidates for these posts are discussed in Cabinet Council, and what could I say in favour of a gentleman who has no opinions?" The Minister fixes his eyes like policemen's lanterns on the journalist as he says this, and M. Tartine, holding his hat like a banjo, answers, "Well, if their Excellencies discuss me in Council, I hope you will tell them what I said about cauliflowers. And if you will allow me to drop a respectful hint, I would suggest that it is better to have a prefect whose mind would be free from bias as to these vegetables than one who would be as obstinate in maintaining that they grew right side upwards. You know it might suit your Excellency for political purposes to correct the prevalent notions as to cauliflowers or indeed, as to other things; and an unprejudiced man makes a good servant." The Minister's features relax into the semblance of a grin, and he says, "Good day, M. Tartine; I make no promises, but I am glad to have seen you." M. Tartine rises and bows: "I have to thank your Excellency for your condescension," and having taken his leave he smirks in the antechamber to a first, a second, and third clerk; for the small coin of manners is that which brings the best return.

M. Tartine takes off his Mosquitos ribbon when he gets into the street, and on his return home describes his interview with the Minister succinctly to the Countess Frailski. The next day that amiable lady and her daughter repair again to his Excellency's presence; and this visit is repeated yet a third and a fourth time. So one evening, when he comes into dinner, M. Tartine finds his pretty wife radiant as a blush-rose, and she exclaims, holding something behind her: "What do you think has arrived for you, Timoléon? Why, a prefectship—that of Singebourg!" Whereat M. Tartine, modestly concluding, as before, that his merits are evidently such as could not be overlooked, takes the document and reads his new dignity engrossed at full length. But this is not all; for as it is unseemly that a prefect should not be decorated, a patent is appended appointing M. Tartine to the Legion of Honour, and requesting him to appear at the Chancellerie and pay 125f. as fees. Altogether, it is a memorable day, and Mdme. Tartine—for Countess Tartine de Painbœurré, if you like better to be accurate—cuts a strip of scarlet ribbon and pins it into her husband's coat. "It is a delightful prefecture, you know, Timoléon," she says, standing on tiptoe to perform this work. "And all you will have to do will be to keep down some wicked fiend who say we are descended from apes. You don't think I am descended from an ape, do you?" "You!" sings out M. Timoléon, "who says so? Let me catch him!" "Ah, mon ami, vous serez un grand homme d'état," remarks M. Tartine's mother-in-law.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

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